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MONTANA
EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE TRENDS

Research & Analysis Bureau ■ Dept. of Labor & Industry ■ 2nd Quarter 2002 ■ Vol. 32, No. 2

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Why seasonal events cause fluctuations in employment and unemployment levels

by Kate Kahle, Research Analyst, Research and Analysis Bureau, Workforce Services Division, Montana Department of Labor and Industry

Seasonal events, such as weather changes, harvests, major holidays, and school openings and closings cause fluctuations in employment and unemployment levels.

Seasonal events related to employment and unemployment levels are those that tend to occur at the same time each year:

- Christmas is a seasonal event that occurs at the same time each year. It affects employment levels significantly, mainly in the retail trade industry.
- St. Patrick's Day is also a seasonal event that occurs at the same time each year. It affects employment levels to some degree, mainly in the eating and drinking places industries.
- IRS tax deadlines are seasonal events that happen at approximately the same time each year. They significantly affect employment in the income tax service industry.
- School opening days in Montana usually occur around the same time each year. Employment in the local government, transportation, services and trade industries are significantly affected.

In contrast, there are events that are seasonal but can't be predicted to occur at the same time each year:

- A presidential election is a *cyclical* event rather than a seasonal event. It affects employment significantly, but only every four years. It affects all industries.
- Hurricanes are seasonal events, but occur at unpredictable times. They affect employment significantly in all industries.
- Easter is a holiday that doesn't have a set date each year. This holiday doesn't affect employment to a great degree. Most affected employment is in the trade industry.

(continued on next page)

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- Auto model year changeovers used to occur at the same time each year, but schedules for yearly changeovers have changed and are no longer at a set time each year.

Seasonality, which may account for as much as 95 percent of month-to-month unemployment change, obscures nonseasonal trends and cyclical movements.

Since seasonal fluctuations follow fairly regular annual patterns, their influence can be eliminated from data series through seasonal adjustment.

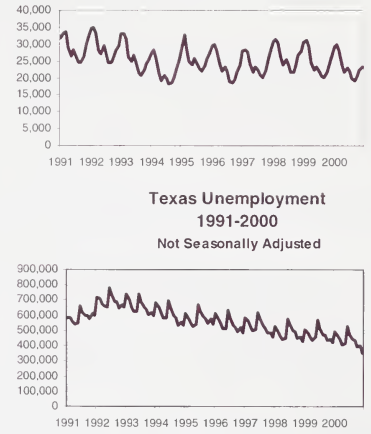
A data series, such as employment or unemployment, that is affected by seasonal events is said to exhibit seasonality. Graphing unadjusted data can reveal seasonal patterns.

Other disruptions in a seasonal pattern that might be noticeable when looking at unadjusted data may signal irregular events, such as Montana's employment decrease due to rising energy costs in 2001, or disruptions in employment due to the wildfires of 2000.

Seasonal patterns vary in four fundamental ways:

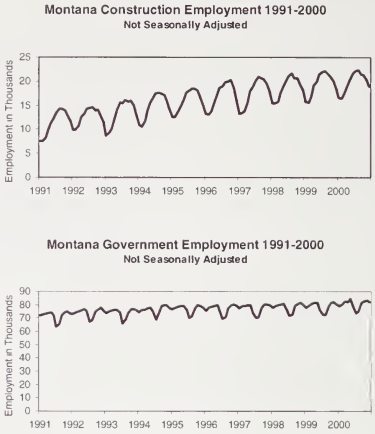
❶ A seasonal pattern often varies from state to state. *See ILLUSTRATION 1.*

ILLUSTRATION 1▼



❷ A seasonal pattern in a given state often varies from industry to industry. *See ILLUSTRATION 2.*

ILLUSTRATION 2▼



MONTANA
EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE TRENDS

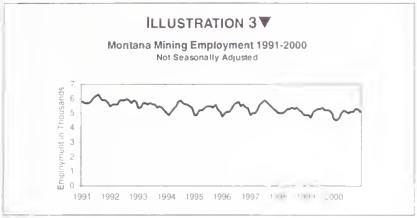
Editor: Julie Huntington

Published quarterly by the:
Research & Analysis Bureau
Workforce Services Division
Montana Dept. of Labor & Industry
840 Helena Ave.; P.O. Box 1728
Helena MT 59624
406-444-2430
TDD 406-444-0532
FAX 406-444-2638
http://rad.dli.state.mt.us/

800 copies of this public document were printed at an estimated cost of $1.25 per copy, for a total cost of $1,000.00.

❸ Seasonal effects can vary from year to year in the same series. *See ILLUSTRATION 3.*

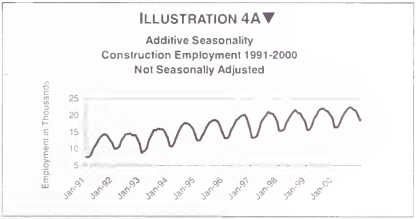
ILLUSTRATION 3▼


Montana Mining Employment 1991-2000
Not Seasonally Adjusted
Employment in Thousands
1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000

❹ The size of seasonal movements is often related to the level of employment or unemployment.

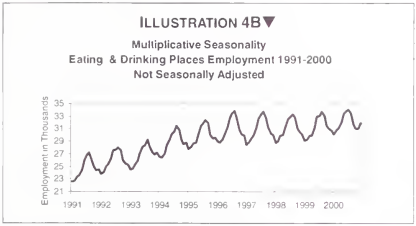
- A series has additive seasonality if the same size swings seem to occur every year regardless of any change in the level of the series. *See ILLUSTRATION 4A.*

ILLUSTRATION 4A▼


Additive Seasonality
Construction Employment 1991-2000
Not Seasonally Adjusted
Employment in Thousands
Jan-91 Jan-92 Jan-93 Jan-94 Jan-95 Jan-96 Jan-97 Jan-98 Jan-99 Jan-00

- A series exhibits a multiplicative form of seasonality if seasonal swings get bigger or smaller as employment or unemployment levels rise or fall. *See ILLUSTRATION 4B.*

ILLUSTRATION 4B▼

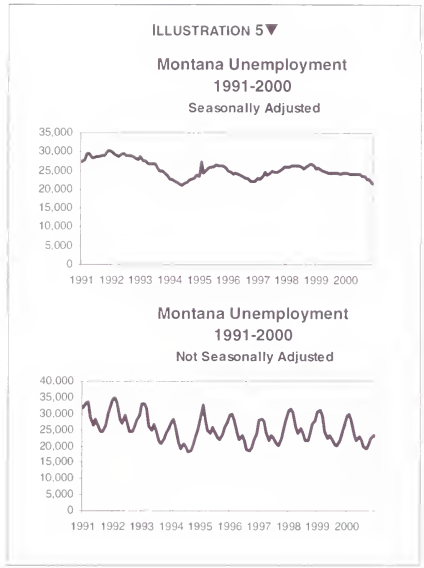

Multiplicative Seasonality
Eating & Drinking Places Employment 1991-2000
Not Seasonally Adjusted
Employment in Thousands
1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000

Seasonal adjustment is a statistical process that removes seasonal effects so underlying trends can be observed.

Seasonal adjustment *adds* jobs to an unadjusted series in months with low seasonal employment. It *subtracts* jobs from an unadjusted series in months with high seasonal employment.

After being seasonally adjusted, resulting series will have less month-to-month variability than unadjusted series. *See ILLUSTRATION 5.*

ILLUSTRATION 5▼



Seasonal adjustment involves using past data to approximate seasonal patterns. Adjusted series are useful in analyzing nonseasonal economic and social trends, and are a better reflection of economic performance than changes in unadjusted data.

Seasonal adjustment is important because:

- Without seasonal adjustment, month-to-month comparisons of data are often misleading. As a consequence, it is difficult to produce effective and meaningful analysis over time without the availability of a seasonally adjusted series.

- Seasonally adjusted data is used extensively to make economic decisions. Without seasonally adjusted series, analysts, policy makers and other data users would find it harder to make adequate assessments of economic health, and they would not be able to accurately follow trends in state labor markets. ■

Economic highlights and employment outlook

Civilian labor force

Montana's **civilian labor force** averaged 474,700 the second quarter of 2002—up 6,300 over the quarter, and up 5,600 over the year.

Employed

The number of Montanans **employed** during the quarter averaged 455,000—up 12,200 over the quarter, and up 6,200 over the year.

Quarterly Employment Trends

	MONTANA				UNITED STATES
Quarter	Montana Civilian Labor Force*	Montanans Employed	Montanans Unemployed	Unemployment Rate (Montana)	Unemployment Rate (U.S.)
2002 - 2nd	474,700	455,000	19,700	4.2%	5.8%
2002 - 1st	468,400	442,800	25,600	5.5%	6.2%
2001 - 4th	458,400	437,400	21,000	4.6%	5.2%
2001 - 3rd	468,600	450,800	17,800	3.8%	4.8%
2001 - 2nd	469,100	448,800	20,300	4.3%	4.4%

*Rounded Civilian Labor Force Numbers, 2002 Benchmark (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Unemployed

The number of Montanans **unemployed** during the quarter averaged 19,700—down 5,900 over the quarter, and down 600 over the year.

The **average unemployment rate** for the quarter was 4.2 percent—down 1.3 percentage points over the quarter, and down one-tenth of a percentage point over the year. ■

Wage and salary jobs by industry sectors

(NOTE: Numbers may not total due to rounding.)

Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment in Montana averaged 397,200 jobs for the second quarter of 2002—up about 12,200 jobs over the quarter, and up approximately 2,200 jobs over the year.

Mining averaged 5,500 jobs—up about 300 jobs over the quarter, but even over the year.

Construction averaged 20,900 jobs—up approximately 3,600 jobs over the quarter, and down about 200 jobs over the year.

Manufacturing averaged 23,100 jobs—even over the quarter, and down about 300 jobs over the year.

Transportation, communications and utilities (TCU) averaged 21,900 jobs—up about 400 jobs over the quarter, but down about 200 jobs over the year.

Trade averaged 102,600 jobs—up about 3,300 jobs over the quarter, but down about 200 jobs over the year. All but about 100 jobs of the quarterly gain were in **retail trade.**

Finance, insurance and real estate (FIRE) averaged 18,300 jobs for the quarter—nearly even over the quarter, and up about 500 jobs over the year, largely in **commercial banks.**

Services averaged 118,700 jobs—up about 3,400 over the quarter, and up about 2,100 over the year. The largest over-the-year increases came in **health services** and **engineering and management services.**

Total government averaged 86,200 jobs—up approximately 1,100 jobs over the quarter, and up about 500 jobs over the year.

Average weekly hours and earnings

Average weekly earnings for production workers averaged $403.38 for the second quarter of 2002—up $10.62 over the quarter, and up $9.64 over the year.

Average weekly hours averaged 32.4—up seven-tenths of an hour over the quarter, and up one-tenth of an hour over the year.

Average hourly earnings averaged $12.45 for the quarter—up 6 cents over the quarter, and up 26 cents over the year. ■

Industry news from around the state

(Gathered primarily from state newspaper reports)

Agriculture

The Western Sugar Co. has been purchased by the Rocky Mountain Sugar Growers Cooperative. The grower-owned company is now called Western Sugar Cooperative.

The Columbia Grain wheat operation in Chinook has merged with the new shuttle-loading facility in Harlem. Columbia Grain's office has moved to Harlem; its pea and lentil processing plant will stay in Chinook.

Mining

Ownership of the Otter Creek coal tracts in southeastern Montana has been transferred to the state of Montana from the U.S. Bureau of Land Management.

Nevoro Gold Corp. has purchased Apollo Gold and announced plans to expand the Montana Tunnels gold mine south of Helena, possibly extending the life of the mine another 15 years.

Construction

Corixa Corp. has announced plans for a $40 million expansion of its facility in Hamilton that could translate to as many as 150 new biotech jobs.

The University of Montana plans to build a 216-unit student housing complex south of Dornblaser Field in Missoula. The $18.9 million project is expected to be completed by August 2004.

Albertson's is replacing two of its grocery stores and remodeling a third store in Billings at a cost of approximately $15 million.

Figgins Sand & Gravel Inc. of Belgrade has been acquired by MDU Resources Group of Bismarck, N.D.

Manufacturing

Video Lottery Consultants' Bozeman manufacturing operation is being moved to Reno, Nev., where the headquarters of VLC parent company International Game Technology is located. Thirty-two workers are affected, some of whom have been offered jobs in Reno. A spokesperson for VLC says the company has been concentrating more on video lottery game development and systems management in recent years than on manufacturing.

MR3 Systems has abruptly pulled out of Butte. The company produced liquid zinc sulfate out of waste from zinc plants.

Community Bio-Resources has changed its name to BioLife Plasma Services. The company collects plasma at about 80 centers around the nation—including centers in Billings and Missoula—and ships it to processing plants in California, Michigan and Austria where plasma is processed and components are used to manufacture medications.

A family business based in Belgrade is manufacturing an environmentally-safe portable toilet of its own design. Phillips Environmental Products' Portable Environmental Toilet (PETT) weighs only seven points and can be folded up and carried like a suitcase. A mesh bag suspended under the molded plastic toilet seat is lined with a biodegradable garbage bag containing a powdered mixture that turns liquids into a semi-solid odorless gel. A used bag is then enclosed in a biodegradable ziplock bag and thrown in the garbage.

Transportation, Communications & Utilities

The 3 Rivers Telephone Cooperative is building a $5 million telephone plant in Shelby to bring 3 Rivers telephone and Internet service to the Shelby area. A spokesperson says the project should be completed by October or November.

Laurel-based Fibervision cable company, which serves about 1,600 customers in Missoula, is being sold to Nebraska-based USA Companies.

The company that acquired Montana Power Company's oil and gas business is closing its Butte office. A spokesperson for EnCana (a combined company of Pan Canadian and Alberta Energy) says the 55 workers at the Butte PanCanadian office have been offered other positions within the company or severance packages. Most employees choosing to stay with PanCanadian will relocate to Denver.

Trade

Smith's Food and Drug Centers Inc. has announced the closure of its store in Butte. Forty-seven employees are affected by the decision.

Thurman Industries has decided to close its electronics, plumbing and garden supply store in Bozeman. Twelve workers are affected.

The Mustard Seed is opening an Asian-cuisine restaurant in Billings. The corporation already has restaurants in Missoula and Spokane.

Services

North Valley Hospital's Extended Care Center in Whitefish is closing. About 50 residents and 45 employees are affected.

The Sacajawea Hotel in Three Forks has been acquired by a partnership of owners and reopened as a restaurant and inn.

Missoula's Crystal Theater has closed after a 30-year run as an independent and foreign film showplace.

Bozeman-based ILX Lightwave laid off 21 more employees in May. The company manufactures equipment for companies that produce fiber-optic components.

Government

The Montana Air National Guard has announced plans to build an $11 million practice bombing range just west of the Fort Belknap Reservation. A guard spokesperson says storage buildings and an air traffic control tower should be completed and bombing exercises begun by 2004. ■

Information used in these industry briefs was gathered primarily from state newspaper reports.

TABLE 1-A
MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

02 BMK
June 2002 (P)

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
U.S. (in thousands)	**143,669**	**134,992**	**8,677**	**6.0%**
MONTANA	479,635	459,501	20,134	4.2%
YELLOWSTONE	73,375	70,793	2,582	3.5%
CASCADE	36,533	34,961	1,572	4.3%
MISSOULA	55,603	53,664	1,939	3.5%
BEAVERHEAD	4,975	4,808	167	3.4%
BIG HORN	4,946	4,203	743	15.0%
BLAINE	2,906	2,746	160	5.5%
BROADWATER	2,181	2,102	79	3.6%
CARBON	4,924	4,757	167	3.4%
CARTER	1,026	1,000	26	2.5%
CHOUTEAU	2,954	2,873	81	2.7%
CUSTER	6,237	6,077	160	2.6%
DANIELS	1,250	1,224	26	2.1%
DAWSON	4,594	4,466	128	2.8%
DEER LODGE	4,072	3,807	265	6.5%
FALLON	1,724	1,673	51	3.0%
FERGUS	6,524	6,297	227	3.5%
FLATHEAD	41,350	39,470	1,880	4.5%
GALLATIN	44,216	43,213	1,003	2.3%
GARFIELD	1,025	1,002	23	2.2%
GLACIER	5,802	5,170	632	10.9%
GOLDEN VALLEY	535	517	18	3.4%
GRANITE	1,164	1,094	70	6.0%
HILL	9,522	9,116	406	4.3%
JEFFERSON	5,026	4,848	178	3.5%
JUDITH BASIN	1,280	1,229	51	4.0%
LAKE	11,645	10,812	833	7.2%
LEWIS & CLARK	27,617	26,463	1,154	4.2%
LIBERTY	1,160	1,128	32	2.8%
LINCOLN	6,970	6,220	750	10.8%
MCCONE	1,268	1,254	14	1.1%
MADISON	4,001	3,882	119	3.0%
MEAGHER	1,099	1,050	49	4.5%
MINERAL	1,846	1,714	132	7.2%
MUSSELSHELL	1,893	1,779	114	6.0%
PARK	9,856	9,522	334	3.4%
PETROLEUM	381	376	5	1.3%
PHILLIPS	2,312	2,215	97	4.2%
PONDERA	3,395	3,228	167	4.9%
POWDER RIVER	1,285	1,267	18	1.4%
POWELL	2,442	2,298	144	5.9%
PRAIRIE	718	697	21	2.9%
RAVALLI	19,629	18,840	789	4.0%
RICHLAND	5,612	5,292	320	5.7%
ROOSEVELT	4,169	3,874	295	7.1%
ROSEBUD	4,932	4,614	318	6.4%
SANDERS	4,228	3,945	283	6.7%
SHERIDAN	2,062	2,001	61	3.0%
SILVER BOW	16,734	15,885	849	5.1%
STILLWATER	5,855	5,688	167	2.9%
SWEET GRASS	2,050	1,996	54	2.6%
TETON	3,459	3,354	105	3.0%
TOOLE	2,731	2,654	77	2.8%
TREASURE	505	496	9	1.8%
VALLEY	4,211	4,085	126	3.0%
WHEATLAND	1,258	1,211	47	3.7%
WIBAUX	565	549	16	2.8%
L & C/JEFFERSON LMA	32,643	31,311	1,332	4.1%

SOURCE LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (LAUS) DATA SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-1 ON "SOURCES OF DATA" PAGE AT BACK OF THIS PUBLICATION

TABLE 1-B
MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

02 BMK
May 2002 (R)

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
U.S. (in thousands)	**142,253**	**134,365**	**7,888**	**5.5%**
MONTANA	472,067	454,530	17,537	3.7%
YELLOWSTONE	73,030	70,964	2,066	2.8%
CASCADE	36,170	34,929	1,241	3.4%
MISSOULA	56,698	55,016	1,682	3.0%
BEAVERHEAD	5,041	4,899	142	2.8%
BIG HORN	4,905	4,275	630	12.8%
BLAINE	2,764	2,639	125	4.5%
BROADWATER	2,071	2,006	65	3.1%
CARBON	4,700	4,543	157	3.3%
CARTER	968	950	18	1.9%
CHOUTEAU	2,783	2,711	72	2.6%
CUSTER	6,089	5,963	126	2.1%
DANIELS	1,196	1,170	26	2.2%
DAWSON	4,510	4,426	84	1.9%
DEER LODGE	4,045	3,832	213	5.3%
FALLON	1,651	1,601	50	3.0%
FERGUS	6,202	6,013	189	3.0%
FLATHEAD	40,212	38,318	1,894	4.7%
GALLATIN	42,974	41,899	1,075	2.5%
GARFIELD	978	960	18	1.8%
GLACIER	5,435	4,965	470	8.6%
GOLDEN VALLEY	496	481	15	3.0%
GRANITE	1,079	1,007	72	6.7%
HILL	9,461	9,182	279	2.9%
JEFFERSON	4,980	4,820	160	3.2%
JUDITH BASIN	1,209	1,165	44	3.6%
LAKE	11,322	10,570	752	6.6%
LEWIS & CLARK	27,274	26,306	968	3.5%
LIBERTY	1,114	1,085	29	2.6%
LINCOLN	6,730	6,013	717	10.7%
MCCONE	1,201	1,190	11	0.9%
MADISON	3,810	3,691	119	3.1%
MEAGHER	1,044	989	55	5.3%
MINERAL	1,785	1,662	123	6.9%
MUSSELSHELL	1,870	1,756	114	6.1%
PARK	9,462	9,126	336	3.6%
PETROLEUM	352	347	5	1.4%
PHILLIPS	2,155	2,088	67	3.1%
PONDERA	3,275	3,149	126	3.8%
POWDER RIVER	1,308	1,288	20	1.5%
POWELL	2,375	2,240	135	5.7%
PRAIRIE	679	661	18	2.7%
RAVALLI	19,150	18,431	719	3.8%
RICHLAND	5,444	5,159	285	5.2%
ROOSEVELT	4,113	3,857	256	6.2%
ROSEBUD	4,962	4,741	221	4.5%
SANDERS	4,223	3,935	288	6.8%
SHERIDAN	1,986	1,940	46	2.3%
SILVER BOW	16,586	15,915	671	4.0%
STILLWATER	5,913	5,744	169	2.9%
SWEET GRASS	1,967	1,912	55	2.8%
TETON	3,286	3,202	84	2.6%
TOOLE	2,711	2,646	65	2.4%
TREASURE	454	448	6	1.3%
VALLEY	4,116	4,012	104	2.5%
WHEATLAND	1,187	1,149	38	3.2%
WIBAUX	570	547	23	4.0%
L & C/JEFFERSON LMA	32,254	31,126	1,128	3.5%

SOURCE: LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (LAUS) DATA SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-1 ON "SOURCES OF DATA" PAGE AT BACK OF THIS PUBLICATION

TABLE 1-C
MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

02 BMK
April 2002 (R)

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
U.S. (in thousands)	141,886	133,740	8,146	5.7%
MONTANA	472,376	450,848	21,528	4.6%
YELLOWSTONE	73,880	71,516	2,364	3.2%
CASCADE	36,482	34,925	1,557	4.3%
MISSOULA	57,840	55,769	2,071	3.6%
BEAVERHEAD	4,993	4,827	166	3.3%
BIG HORN	4,879	4,183	696	14.3%
BLAINE	2,651	2,478	173	6.5%
BROADWATER	2,038	1,974	64	3.1%
CARBON	4,787	4,580	207	4.3%
CARTER	849	831	18	2.1%
CHOUTEAU	2,612	2,540	72	2.8%
CUSTER	6,023	5,851	172	2.9%
DANIELS	1,139	1,096	43	3.8%
DAWSON	4,645	4,524	121	2.6%
DEER LODGE	4,054	3,810	244	6.0%
FALLON	1,550	1,494	56	3.6%
FERGUS	6,095	5,829	266	4.4%
FLATHEAD	40,211	37,641	2,570	6.4%
GALLATIN	43,461	42,255	1,206	2.8%
GARFIELD	895	873	22	2.5%
GLACIER	5,133	4,667	466	9.1%
GOLDEN VALLEY	449	428	21	4.7%
GRANITE	1,039	929	110	10.6%
HILL	9,413	9,076	337	3.6%
JEFFERSON	5,073	4,869	204	4.0%
JUDITH BASIN	1,194	1,141	53	4.4%
LAKE	11,311	10,356	955	8.4%
LEWIS & CLARK	27,691	26,577	1,114	4.0%
LIBERTY	1,059	1,038	21	2.0%
LINCOLN	6,847	5,868	979	14.3%
MCCONE	1,101	1,080	21	1.9%
MADISON	3,739	3,586	153	4.1%
MEAGHER	1,019	951	68	6.7%
MINERAL	1,765	1,584	181	10.3%
MUSSELSHELL	1,792	1,668	124	6.9%
PARK	9,099	8,653	446	4.9%
PETROLEUM	324	313	11	3.4%
PHILLIPS	2,069	1,958	111	5.4%
PONDERA	3,049	2,920	129	4.2%
POWDER RIVER	1,128	1,101	27	2.4%
POWELL	2,329	2,184	145	6.2%
PRAIRIE	641	619	22	3.4%
RAVALLI	19,143	18,296	847	4.4%
RICHLAND	5,336	5,013	323	6.1%
ROOSEVELT	4,060	3,775	285	7.0%
ROSEBUD	4,859	4,600	259	5.3%
SANDERS	4,337	3,883	454	10.5%
SHERIDAN	1,899	1,826	73	3.8%
SILVER BOW	16,902	16,068	834	4.9%
STILLWATER	5,809	5,629	180	3.1%
SWEET GRASS	1,841	1,779	62	3.4%
TETON	3,109	3,007	102	3.3%
TOOLE	2,619	2,547	72	2.7%
TREASURE	416	402	14	3.4%
VALLEY	4,017	3,871	146	3.6%
WHEATLAND	1,144	1,074	70	6.1%
WIBAUX	542	518	24	4.4%
L & C/JEFFERSON LMA	32,764	31,446	1,318	4.0%

SOURCE: LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (LAUS) DATA SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-1 ON "SOURCES OF DATA" PAGE AT BACK OF THIS PUBLICATION

TABLE II
MONTANA CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY STATISTICS
(IN THOUSANDS)

2002 ANNUAL DATA **(Preliminary)**	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE 1/	466.2	469.4	469.6	472.4	472.1	479.6							
EMPLOYED PERSONS	441.5	443.1	443.7	450.8	454.5	459.5							
LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTE 2/	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0							
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE 2/	28.1	25.7	23.0	28.5	35.0	41.5							
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	24.7	26.3	25.8	21.5	17.5	20.1							
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED 3/	5.3%	5.6%	5.5%	4.6%	3.7%	4.2%							
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJ	4.2%	4.4%	4.6%	4.6%	4.2%	4.5%							
U.S. UNADJUSTED	6.3%	6.1%	6.1%	5.7%	5.5%	6.0%							
U.S. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	5.6%	5.5%	5.7%	6.0%	5.8%	5.9%							

2001 ANNUAL DATA	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE 1/	464.8	464.6	465.2	466.7	467.8	472.8	475.4	469.9	460.4	459.4	458.7	457.0	465.2
EMPLOYED PERSONS	438.5	437.8	439.8	445.1	448.4	452.9	456.6	452.5	443.2	440.7	437.8	433.6	443.9
LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTE 2/	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE 2/	36.4	64.6	36.8	43.4	44.8	49.6	56.7	55.2	54.4	52.9	45.6	40.9	48.4
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	26.4	26.8	25.4	21.6	19.4	19.9	18.8	17.4	17.2	18.7	20.9	23.4	21.3
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED 3/	5.7%	5.8%	5.5%	4.6%	4.1%	4.2%	3.9%	3.7%	3.7%	4.1%	4.6%	5.1%	4.6%
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJ	4.6%	4.5%	4.6%	4.6%	4.6%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.6%	4.6%	4.6%	4.7%	4.6%
U.S. UNADJUSTED	4.7%	4.6%	4.6%	4.2%	4.1%	4.7%	4.7%	4.9%	4.7%	5.0%	5.3%	5.4%	4.8%
U.S. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	4.2%	4.2%	4.3%	4.5%	4.4%	4.6%	4.6%	4.9%	5.0%	5.4%	5.6%	5.8%	4.8%

2000 ANNUAL DATA	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE 1/	473.3	476.5	479.9	481.7	483.9	488.7	493.4	487.6	476.6	473.0	470.1	465.0	479.1
EMPLOYED PERSONS	444.2	446.8	452.0	458.1	462.2	466.2	471.6	467.7	457.2	452.6	447.4	441.2	455.6
LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTE 2/	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE 2/	41.9	36.8	38.8	43.1	43.2	42.6	41.3	42.3	46.7	48.0	36.5	36.1	41.4
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	29.1	29.7	27.9	23.6	21.7	22.5	21.8	19.9	19.3	20.5	22.7	23.7	23.5
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED 3/	6.1%	6.2%	5.8%	4.9%	4.5%	4.6%	4.4%	4.1%	4.1%	4.3%	4.8%	5.1%	4.9%
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJ	5.1%	5.0%	4.9%	4.9%	4.9%	4.9%	5.0%	4.9%	4.9%	4.8%	4.9%	4.7%	4.9%
U.S. UNADJUSTED	4.5%	4.4%	4.3%	3.7%	3.9%	4.2%	4.2%	4.1%	3.8%	3.6%	3.8%	3.7%	4.0%
U.S. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	4.0%	4.1%	4.0%	3.9%	4.1%	4.0%	4.1%	4.1%	4.0%	3.9%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%

1999 ANNUAL DATA	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE 1/	464.7	468.2	470.3	473.6	474.6	479.8	488.1	482.1	472.8	472.5	471.2	470.0	474.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	434.3	437.1	441.1	449.2	452.1	456.5	465.7	461.6	452.6	450.8	447.5	444.0	449.4
LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTE 2/	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE 2/	40.3	41.5	39.6	41.9	42.7	44.0	43.6	43.1	42.6	48.7	50.0	41.4	43.3
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	30.4	31.2	29.3	24.5	22.5	23.3	22.4	20.6	20.2	21.8	23.8	26.0	24.6
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED 3/	6.5%	6.7%	6.2%	5.2%	4.7%	4.9%	4.6%	4.3%	4.3%	4.6%	5.0%	5.5%	5.2%
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJ	5.4%	5.4%	5.3%	5.2%	5.2%	5.1%	5.1%	5.2%	5.1%	5.1%	5.0%	5.1%	5.2%
U.S. UNADJUSTED	4.8%	4.7%	4.4%	4.1%	4.0%	4.5%	4.5%	4.2%	4.1%	3.8%	3.8%	3.7%	4.2%
U.S. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	4.3%	4.3%	4.2%	4.4%	4.2%	4.3%	4.3%	4.2%	4.2%	4.1%	4.1%	4.1%	4.2%

1/ESTIMATES BASED ON NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD SAMPLE, CENSUS AND OTHER RELATIONSHIPS. INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY AND DOMESTIC WORKERS. CURRENT MONTH PRELIMINARY. REVISED TO 2002 BENCHMARKS.
2/NONADDITIVE. INCLUDED IN TOTAL EMPLOYMENT.
3/COMPUTED FROM WHOLE (UNROUNDED) NUMBERS. RESIDENCE SERIES BEGAN IN JANUARY 1970.
SOURCE: LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (LAUS) DATA. SEE TECHNICAL NOTES S-1 AND S-2 ON "SOURCES OF DATA" PAGE AT BACK OF THIS PUBLICATION.

TABLE III
MONTANA
STATEWIDE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
(IN THOUSANDS)

2002 (Preliminary)

(ESTABLISHMENT DATA) 2001	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS	383 9	384 8	386 2	390 6	397 6	403 4							
TOTAL PRIVATE	299 7	299 6	300 2	304 6	310 1	318 2							
GOODS PRODUCING	46 4	45 5	44 8	46 9	49 7	51 9							
SERVICE PRODUCING	337 5	339 3	341 4	343 7	347 9	351 5							
PRIVATE SERVICE PRODUCING	253.3	254 1	255 4	257 7	260 4	266 3							
MINING	5 2	5 1	5 2	5 3	5 5	5 7							
COAL MINING	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 9							
OIL & GAS EXTRACTION	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 7	1 8							
NONMETALLIC MINERALS	0 7	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 8	0 9							
CONSTRUCTION	17 8	17 3	16 9	19 0	21 2	22.5							
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	5 6	5 4	5 3	5 8	6 2	6 5							
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT	3 0	2 9	2 7	3 7	4 6	5 0							
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	9 2	9 0	8 9	9 5	10 4	11 0							
MANUFACTURING	23 4	23 1	22 7	22 6	23 0	23 7							
DURABLE GOODS	14 7	14 6	14 4	14 3	14 6	15 1							
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	6 7	6 6	6 5	6 2	6 4	6 8							
NONDURABLE GOODS	8 7	8 5	8 3	8 3	8 4	8 6							
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	2 6	2 6	2 4	2 4	2 4	2 5							
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	2 9	2 9	2 9	2 8	2 9	2 9							
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	21 5	21 4	21 6	21 7	21 9	22 0							
TRANSPORTATION	13 8	13 7	13 8	13 7	13 7	13 8							
LOCAL & INTERURBAN	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 7							
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSE	5 5	5 4	5 3	5 3	5 4	5 5							
COMMUNICATIONS & UTILS	7.7	7 7	7 8	8 0	8 2	8 2							
COMMUNICATIONS	4 2	4 2	4 1	4 1	4 2	4 2							
TELEPHONE COMM	2 6	2 6	2 5	2 6	2 6	2 6							
ELECTRIC, GAS, SANITARY	3 5	3 5	3 7	3 9	4 0	4 0							
TRADE	99 6	99 0	99 4	101 1	102 3	104 4							
WHOLESALE TRADE	17 8	17 7	17 7	17 8	17 8	17 9							
WHOLESALE - DURABLES	9.7	9 6	9 5	9 5	9 5	9 5							
WHOLESALE - NONDURABLE	8 1	8 1	8 2	8 3	8 3	8 4							
RETAIL TRADE	81 8	81 3	81 7	83 3	84 5	86.5							
BLDNG MATERIALS, GRDN SUPL	4 6	4 5	4 6	4 9	5 3	5.3							
GENERAL MERCHANDISE	9 8	9 6	9 6	9 9	9 9	10 0							
DEPARTMENT STORES	8 5	8 3	8 3	8 5	8 5	8 7							
FOOD STORES	10.1	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 1	10 3							
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS	11 9	11 9	12 0	12 2	12 3	12 4							
NEW, USED CAR DEALER	3 8	3.8	3 8	3 8	3 7	3.8							

SOURCE: CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (CES) DATA SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-4 ON "SOURCES OF DATA" PAGE AT BACK OF THIS PUBLICATION.
ALSO REFERENCE CES-790 PROGRAM DEFINITION ON "GLOSSARY OF TERMS" PAGE.
*ITEMS MARKED WITH AN * ARE PRODUCED BY THE MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY FOR USE AS STATE ECONOMIC INDICATORS

TABLE III
MONTANA
STATEWIDE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
(IN THOUSANDS)

01 BM

(Page 2)

2002 (Preliminary)

(ESTABLISHMENT DATA) 2001	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
GAS STATIONS	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.4							
APPAREL & ACCESSORY	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2							
FURN, HOMEFURN, EQUIP	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8							
EATING & DRINKING	30.0	30.1	30.5	31.1	31.6	32.9							
MISC. RETAIL	9.3	9.2	9.1	9.3	9.3	9.4							
FINANCE, INS., REAL EST.	18.1	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.3	18.4							
FINANCE	9.4	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.6							
DEPOSITORY INSTITUTIONS	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.8							
COMMERCIAL BANKS	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.5							
INSURANCE	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3							
REAL ESTATE	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5							
SERVICES	114.1	115.5	116.2	116.7	117.9	121.5							
HOTELS & OTHER LODGING	9.0	9.1	9.0	8.6	9.2	11.3							
PERSONAL SERVICES	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.9							
BUSINESS SERVICES	16.5	16.7	16.8	17.2	17.7	18.0							
AUTO & MISC. REPAIR	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.7							
AMUSEMENT, INCL MOVIES	8.0	8.2	8.4	8.6	8.7	9.5							
HEALTH SERVICES	36.1	36.3	36.4	36.4	36.5	36.6							
NURSING & PRSNL CARE	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.0							
HOSPITALS	18.2	18.2	18.4	18.3	18.5	18.5							
LEGAL SERVICES	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6							
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.2							
SOCIAL SERVICES	12.2	12.3	12.4	12.3	12.3	11.9							
RESIDENTIAL CARE	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.6							
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATION	7.0	7.1	7.3	7.1	7.1	7.4							
ENGINEERING & MNGMENT	8.6	8.8	8.8	8.9	8.9	9.2							
ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0							
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	84.2	85.2	86.0	86.0	87.5	85.2							
TOTAL FEDERAL GOVT.	12.4	12.5	12.6	12.6	13.5	15.0							
TOTAL STATE GOVERNMENT	24.2	24.2	24.8	25.1	24.8	22.6							
STATE EDUCATION	12.7	12.6	13.3	13.3	13.0	10.6							
*OTHER STATE GOVERNMENT	11.5	11.6	11.5	11.7	11.8	12.1							
TOTAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT	47.6	48.5	48.6	48.3	49.2	47.6							
LOCAL EDUCATION	29.7	30.6	30.6	30.2	30.4	27.3							
*OTHER LOCAL GOVERNMENT	17.9	17.9	18.0	18.1	18.7	20.3							

*SEE FOOTNOTE ON PAGE 1 OF THIS TABLE

TABLE IV
METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (MSA)*
EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
(IN THOUSANDS)

2002 (Preliminary)

01 BM

(ESTABLISHMENT DATA) 2001	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
BILLINGS MSA (Yellowstone County)													
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS	66 3	66 8	67 3	67 8	68 8	69 3							
TOTAL PRIVATE	58 2	58 3	58 8	59 4	60 3	61 1							
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	3 2	3 1	3 2	3 5	3 9	4 1							
MANUFACTURING	3 4	3 4	3 3	3 3	3 4	3 4							
TCU 1/	4 4	4 4	4 5	4 5	4 6	4 6							
TRADE	20 4	20 5	20 8	21 0	21 0	21 1							
FIRE 2/	3 4	3 4	3 4	3 4	3 4	3 4							
SERVICES	23 4	23 5	23 6	23 7	24 0	24 5							
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	8 1	8 5	8 5	8 4	8 5	8 2							
MISSOULA MSA (Missoula County)													
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS	49 8	50 1	51 5	52 2	52 8	52 0							
TOTAL PRIVATE	41 1	41 1	41 3	42 0	42 6	42 9							
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	2 4	2 3	2 2	2 5	2 7	2 9							
MANUFACTURING	3 2	3 1	3 1	3 1	3 1	3 1							
TCU 1/	3 3	3 3	3 4	3 4	3 4	3 5							
TRADE	13 5	13 5	13 4	13 7	13 8	13 8							
FIRE 2/	2 1	2 1	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2							
SERVICES	16 6	16 8	17 0	17 1	17 4	17 4							
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	8 7	9 0	10 2	10 2	10 2	9 1							

* A single-county Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) is determined by the U S Office of Budget and Program Planning and must have a central city with a population of 50,000 or more Single-county MSAs are named after their central cities Billings and Missoula MSA employment is produced by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry for use as a state economic indicator

1/ TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATIONS/UTILITIES
2/ FINANCE/INSURANCE/REAL ESTATE

SOURCE CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (CES) DATA SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-5 ON "SOURCES OF DATA" PAGE AT BACK OF THIS PUBLICATION
ALSO REFERENCE CES-790 PROGRAM DEFINITION ON "GLOSSARY OF TERMS" PAGE

TABLE V
MONTANA
STATEWIDE FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
(IN THOUSANDS)

2002 (Preliminary)

01 BM

(ESTABLISHMENT DATA) 2001	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS	194 6	195 4	196 6	196 9	199 3	201 0							
TOTAL PRIVATE	147 9	147 8	148 7	149 2	151 2	154 3							
MINING	0 7	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6							
CONSTRUCTION	2 1	2 1	2 1	2 3	2 6	2 7							
MANUFACTURING	5 5	5 4	5 2	5 3	5 4	5 5							
DURABLE GOODS	2 8	2 8	2 7	2 9	3 0	3 0							
NONDURABLE GOODS	2 7	2 6	2 5	2 4	2 4	2 5							
TCU 1/	5 9	5 9	6.0	6 2	6 2	6 4							
TRANSPORTATION	3 5	3 5	3.6	3 7	3 7	3 8							
COMMUNICATIONS & UTILITIES	2 4	2 4	2 4	2 5	2 5	2 6							
TRADE	48 0	47 4	48 0	48 0	49.0	49 9							
WHOLESALE TRADE	4 9	4 8	4 8	4 7	4 8	4 8							
RETAIL TRADE	43 1	42 6	43 2	43.3	44 2	45 1							
EATING & DRINKING	16 7	16 8	17 1	17.0	17 7	18 4							
FIRE 2/	12 9	12 9	12 9	12 9	13 0	13 0							
FINANCE	7 3	7 3	7 4	7 3	7.3	7 3							
SERVICES	72 8	73 5	73 9	73 9	74 4	76 2							
HOTELS & OTHER LODGING	4 9	4 8	4 9	4 5	5.3	6 6							
HEALTH SERVICES	30 1	30 2	30 3	30 4	30 5	30 6							
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	46 7	47 6	47 9	47 7	48 1	46 7							
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8	5 1	5 7							
STATE GOVERNMENT	12 5	12 6	12.9	13 0	12 7	11 6							
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	29 4	30 2	30 2	29 9	30 3	29.4							

1/ TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATIONS/UTILITIES
2/ FINANCE/INSURANCE/REAL ESTATE

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IS PRODUCED BY THE MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY FOR USE AS A STATE ECONOMIC INDICATOR

SOURCE CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (CES) DATA SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-5 ON "SOURCES OF DATA" PAGE AT BACK OF THIS PUBLICATION
ALSO REFERENCE CES-790 PROGRAM DEFINITION ON "GLOSSARY OF TERMS" PAGE

TABLE VI
MONTANA HOURS & EARNINGS
For Private Nonagricultural Production Workers

	Production Workers (In Thousands)				Average Weekly Earnings			
	April 2002	May 2002	June 2002	June 2001	April 2002	May 2002	June 2002	June 2001
*TOTAL PRIVATE	256.0	261.7	269.2	267.7	$399.36	$404.11	$406.89	$395.34
MINING	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.5	$833.05	$868.10	$859.19	$769.62
*CONSTRUCTION	15.0	16.8	17.8	18.4	$646.00	$653.03	$637.57	$689.31
MANUFACTURING	16.2	16.8	17.3	17.2	$542.33	$549.89	$579.11	$579.62
Durable Goods	11.3	11.6	12.0	12.1	$542.34	$559.19	$599.50	$566.00
Nondurable	4.9	5.2	5.3	5.1	$542.88	$528.79	$535.81	$614.66
*TCU 1/	19.3	19.4	19.6	19.2	$608.63	$607.91	$612.25	$598.30
*Transportation	12.4	12.4	12.5	12.4	$520.20	$526.82	$529.26	$523.03
*Comm. & Util.	6.9	7.0	7.1	6.8	$765.11	$748.13	$759.49	$734.56
*TRADE	87.8	89.3	91.1	91.6	$285.56	$292.80	$296.05	$294.17
*Wholesale Trade	13.7	13.8	13.9	14.9	$504.80	$528.18	$525.53	$513.09
*Retail Trade	74.1	75.5	77.2	76.7	$244.40	$251.13	$255.42	$251.86
*FIRE 2/	14.0	14.2	14.1	14.0	$450.72	$459.61	$446.85	$421.37
*SERVICES	99.4	100.8	104.8	102.8	$373.01	$370.27	$371.69	$345.65

	Average Weekly Hours				Average Hourly Earnings			
	April 2002	May 2002	June 2002	June 2001	April 2002	May 2002	June 2002	June 2001
*TOTAL PRIVATE	32.0	32.2	33.0	32.7	$12.48	$12.55	$12.33	$12.09
MINING	40.4	42.1	42.2	41.2	$20.62	$20.62	$20.36	$18.68
*CONSTRUCTION	37.8	38.1	36.6	38.9	$17.09	$17.14	$17.42	$17.72
MANUFACTURING	38.3	38.4	40.3	39.7	$14.16	$14.32	$14.37	$14.60
Durable Goods	39.3	39.8	42.1	40.0	$13.80	$14.05	$14.24	$14.15
Nondurable	36.0	35.3	36.4	39.2	$15.08	$14.98	$14.72	$15.68
*TCU 1/	37.5	37.0	37.7	37.7	$16.23	$16.43	$16.24	$15.87
*Transportation	36.0	35.5	36.4	37.2	$14.45	$14.84	$14.54	$14.06
*Comm. & Util.	40.1	39.5	40.1	38.6	$19.08	$18.94	$18.94	$19.03
*TRADE	29.5	30.0	31.0	30.9	$9.68	$9.76	$9.55	$9.52
*Wholesale Trade	37.7	37.7	38.5	37.1	$13.39	$14.01	$13.65	$13.83
*Retail Trade	27.9	28.7	29.7	29.7	$8.76	$8.75	$8.60	$8.48
*FIRE 2/	35.8	35.3	37.3	35.8	$12.59	$13.02	$11.98	$11.77
*SERVICES	30.4	30.4	31.0	30.4	$12.27	$12.18	$11.99	$11.37

1/ TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATIONS/UTILITIES
2/ FINANCE/INSURANCE/REAL ESTATE

*ITEMS MARKED WITH AN *ARE PRODUCED BY THE MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY AS STATE ECONOMIC INDICATORS.

PRODUCTION WORKERS ARE NONSUPERVISORY AND NONGOVERNMENT PAYROLL PERSONNEL.

SOURCE: CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (CES) DATA. SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-4 ON "SOURCES OF DATA" PAGE AT BACK OF THIS PUBLICATION ALSO REFERENCE CES-790 PROGRAM DEFINITION ON "GLOSSARY OF TERMS" PAGE.

TABLE VII
THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - U.S.
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

ALL ITEMS
(1982-1984 = 100)

	2002		2001		2000	
	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W
January	177.1	173.2	175.1	171.7	168.8	165.6
February	177.8	173.7	175.8	172.4	169.8	166.5
March	178.8	174.7	176.2	172.6	171.2	167.9
April	179.8	175.8	176.9	173.5	171.3	168.0
May	179.8	175.8	177.7	174.4	171.5	168.2
June	179.9	175.9	178.0	174.6	172.4	169.2
July			177.5	173.8	172.8	169.4
August			177.5	173.8	172.8	169.3
September			178.3	174.8	173.7	170.4
October			177.7	174.0	174.0	170.6
November			177.4	173.7	174.1	170.9
December			176.7	172.9	174.0	170.7
Dec-to-Dec %			1.6%	1.3%	3.4%	3.4%
ANNUAL AVERAGE:			177.1	173.5	172.2	168.9
Ann Avg %			2.8%	2.7%	3.4%	3.5%

Expenditure Category CPI-U Index	Relative Importance	June 2002	% Change From May 2002	% Change From June 2001	Ann Average % 2001	Ann Average % 2000
ALL ITEMS	100%	179.9	0.1%	1.1%	2.8%	3.4%
Food & Beverages	16%	176.4	0.0%	1.7%	3.1%	2.3%
Housing	40%	180.7	0.6%	1.9%	4.0%	3.5%
Apparel	5%	122.7	-3.5%	-2.9%	-1.8%	-1.3%
Transportation	17%	153.4	-0.3%	-3.1%	0.7%	6.2%
Medical Care	6%	284.7	0.2%	4.5%	4.6%	4.1%
Recreation	6%	106.2	-0.2%	1.3%	1.5%	1.3%
Education and Communication	5%	106.9	0.3%	2.4%	2.6%	1.3%
Other Goods & Services	5%	294.4	1.0%	4.7%	4.2%	5.0%

Purchasing Power Of Consumer Dollar:	June 2002	May 2002	June 2001	Ann Average 2001	Ann Average 2000
(1982-84 = $1.00)	$0.56	$0.56	$0.56	$0.56	$0.58

THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) IS A MEASURE OF THE AVERAGE CHANGE IN THE PRICES PAID BY URBAN CONSUMERS FOR A FIXED MARKET BASKET OF GOODS AND SERVICES. THE CPI IS CALCULATED MONTHLY FOR TWO POPULATION GROUPS, ONE CONSISTING ONLY OF THE URBAN HOUSEHOLDS WHOSE PRIMARY SOURCE OF INCOME IS DERIVED FROM THE EMPLOYMENT OF WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS (CPI-W). AS NEW USES WERE DEVELOPED FOR THE CPI IN RECENT YEARS, THE NEED FOR A BROADER AND MORE REPRESENTATIVE INDEX BECAME APPARENT. THE ALL-URBAN CONSUMER INDEX (CPI-U), INTRODUCED IN 1978, IS REPRESENTATIVE OF THE 1982-84 BUYING HABITS OF ABOUT 80% OF THE NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION, COMPARED WITH 32% REPRESENTED IN CPI-W.

SOURCE FOR DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-6 ON "SOURCES OF OATA" PAGE AT BACK OF THIS PUBLICATION.

Note: The Bureau of Labor Statistics has begun using a new formula for calculating the basic components of the CPI-U and the CPI-W effective with the data starting January 1999.

TABLE VIII
Unemployment Insurance

NA - Data not available at this time.

Initial Claims

	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991
January	6,393	6,098	5,977	5,915	6,749	7,546	7,495	6,588	6,591	6,057	6,594	6,362
February	3,147	3,200	3,088	3,108	3,214	3,270	3,938	3,370	3,666	3,170	3,265	3,926
March	3,542	2,700	2,352	2,793	3,220	2,724	2,869	3,002	2,948	2,784	2,881	2,723
April	3,726	2,862	2,354	2,941	2,916	3,360	2,826	2,948	3,081	2,829	2,949	2,999
May	2,266	2,085	1,944	1,982	1,913	2,075	2,351	2,330	2,265	2,033	2,129	2,015
June	2,221	1,982	1,993	2,252	2,449	2,280	2,222	2,689	2,470	2,120	2,484	1,829
July		2,512	2,594	2,029	2,143	2,337	2,254	2,281	2,317	2,246	2,423	2,125
August		1,850	2,101	1,535	1,596	1,680	1,631	1,842	1,662	1,466	1,650	1,429
September		1,529	2,307	1,544	1,740	1,700	1,825	1,579	1,626	1,744	1,758	1,599
October		3,606	2,983	2,689	3,580	3,142	3,392	3,245	2,943	2,860	2,822	2,891
November		4,159	3,618	3,378	3,997	3,802	4,604	4,835	4,100	4,454	3,215	3,736
December		4,243	4,678	4,065	4,952	4,851	4,883	5,036	4,226	4,365	4,408	4,866

Continued Claims

	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991
January	53,709	51,419	52,211	54,354	47,781	57,513	60,632	56,167	52,265	48,165	47,135	56,107
February	52,948	48,992	46,555	48,595	48,151	56,567	59,295	56,942	56,866	49,313	48,102	49,937
March	59,681	47,135	41,532	NA	57,371	62,496	58,121	53,936	63,207	59,540	53,621	51,930
April	49,457	45,509	34,927	34,300	36,484	44,463	50,358	41,202	42,379	38,521	36,493	50,960
May	31,990	29,667	25,446	30,514	31,079	31,603	34,556	40,259	36,461	30,593	28,913	32,978
June	30,053	25,539	20,656	26,803	26,824	31,786	31,675	29,430	33,520	31,912	31,106	24,219
July		30,168	24,331	22,030	22,862	25,500	30,194	28,631	26,980	25,848	27,169	26,446
August		23,194	20,976	24,426	24,425	23,702	23,881	29,528	29,753	27,711	24,322	20,333
September		20,999	18,885	16,430	17,119	18,950	22,763	20,188	20,614	20,279	22,937	16,931
October		22,919	22,845	19,136	18,228	18,075	22,312	24,457	20,779	20,592	20,689	20,852
November		29,689	27,563	25,507	33,293	27,425	30,126	33,400	35,450	34,318	26,202	26,323
December		48,795	41,649	32,538	37,779	38,941	54,332	41,797	39,504	43,370	42,284	40,918

Number of Benefit Payments

	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991
January	NA	48,575	44,157	39,634	39,631	48,844	52,263	46,397	43,892	40,230	39,185	47,310
February	NA	44,343	42,300	43,041	42,527	50,302	51,972	49,999	49,892	43,553	42,089	44,674
March	NA	43,506	38,609	NA*	51,337	56,524	49,774	48,077	57,122	53,997	47,822	46,559
April	NA	NA	28,305	30,784	32,406	40,629	48,287	35,887	37,714	34,478	32,480	45,984
May	NA	NA	25,989	24,671	24,663	28,922	30,813	34,586	32,025	27,140	25,454	29,029
June	NA	NA	18,179	25,663	25,672	26,924	25,465	24,872	28,577	27,468	26,555	20,937
July		NA	20,744	19,620	19,275	21,658	27,262	23,850	23,045	22,361	23,128	22,415
August		NA	18,996	21,829	20,771	18,438	20,988	25,419	25,893	24,147	20,850	17,557
September		NA	16,323	14,424	14,609	17,717	19,201	17,240	17,481	17,190	18,975	14,222
October		NA	19,255	14,069	14,873	14,643	18,299	19,978	17,187	16,836	16,966	16,881
November		NA	23,707	24,669	27,167	19,197	24,558	27,645	28,653	28,347	21,763	21,663
December		NA	31,932	28,262	32,486	35,547	46,187	33,952	33,389	37,284	35,965	34,024

Source. This table was prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau. Unemployment Insurance claims and payments data was derived from the ETA 5-159 (Employment and Training Administration Claims and Payment Activities) report. Trust Fund Growth data was derived from the ETA 2-112 (Employment and Training Administration Unemployment Insurance Financial Transaction Summary) report.

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TABLE VIII
Unemployment Insurance

NA - Data not available at this time.

Amount of Benefits Paid per Month (Millions)

	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991
January	NA	8.5	7.6	6.5	6.1	7.4	7.7	6.7	6.2	5.5	5.1	6.3
February	NA	8.5	7.2	7.0	6.6	7.6	7.8	7.2	7.0	5.9	5.5	5.9
March	NA	7.8	6.6	8.2	8.0	8.5	7.4	6.9	8.0	7.3	6.2	6.3
April	NA	7.7	4.7	4.8	4.9	6.0	7.1	5.0	5.2	4.6	4.1	6.3
May	NA	NA	4.3	3.9	3.8	4.2	4.5	4.8	4.3	3.6	3.1	3.8
June	NA	NA	3.0	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.4	3.8	3.6	3.3	2.6
July		NA	3.4	3.0	2.8	3.0	3.9	3.3	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.7
August		NA	3.2	3.4	3.0	2.6	3.0	3.5	3.4	3.2	2.6	2.1
September		NA	2.8	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4	1.7
October		NA	3.2	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.6	2.7	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1
November		NA	3.9	3.9	4.2	2.7	3.5	3.8	3.9	3.8	2.7	2.8
December		NA	5.4	4.6	5.1	5.2	6.9	4.8	4.7	5.2	4.6	4.3

Average Weekly Benefit Amount

	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991
January	NA	$193.89	$188.67	$181.66	$173.07	$169.06	$165.34	$161.70	$157.40	$150.32	$143.35	$144.61
February	NA	$197.01	$190.62	$182.60	$173.32	$169.21	$167.68	$161.62	$157.60	$150.76	$143.64	$144.61
March	NA	$198.57	$191.76	$184.86	$175.65	$170.32	$168.83	$162.26	$158.30	$151.06	$144.22	$148.50
April	NA	NA	$189.65	$183.17	$175.18	$169.25	$168.52	$161.03	$157.89	$150.78	$142.65	$150.56
May	NA	NA	$187.20	$183.09	$175.23	$167.03	$167.99	$160.77	$156.62	$152.14	$140.47	$145.53
June	NA	NA	$181.90	$179.92	$171.76	$162.54	$165.59	$156.45	$152.93	$149.16	$140.70	$138.73
July		NA	$179.10	$175.44	$166.11	$156.69	$159.32	$154.16	$147.86	$148.22	$139.75	$133.40
August		NA	$184.10	$173.13	$163.14	$155.29	$155.77	$152.90	$147.91	$147.11	$138.43	$130.74
September		NA	$192.87	$180.27	$173.91	$163.31	$164.18	$160.39	$155.17	$150.95	$143.88	$135.29
October		NA	$186.23	$180.77	$175.90	$162.69	$163.11	$158.23	$155.15	$150.75	$142.26	$137.15
November		NA	$184.76	$177.61	$173.32	$159.26	$160.63	$157.65	$153.16	$151.20	$139.23	$140.26
December		NA	$189.84	$176.18	$176.18	$166.55	$166.27	$160.01	$157.61	$156.02	$143.65	$140.42

Trust Fund Growth Over Last Year (%)

	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991
January	8.2	6.7	7.5	10.0	7.7	7.1	7.4	5.2	10.2	6.3	-1.6	14.0
February	9.4	4.4	10.1	9.4	9.5	3.2	9.2	7.7	7.3	9.8	-1.7	10.0
March	18.4	5.4	10.1	12.1	10.5	9.7	9.4	9.3	7.5	8.5	-1.2	8.8
April	12.5	10.1	8.7	10.0	10.1	4.8	7.8	10.4	2.6	11.1	3.9	2.5
May	10.6	8.5	10.3	9.0	12.2	5.3	4.1	10.9	4.5	11.1	5.6	-1.3
June	10.4	8.4	13.4	9.6	11.9	3.5	6.0	10.6	6.8	5.5	5.2	3.8
July		10.0	9.8	4.6	14.0	2.6	3.0	11.3	4.1	6.8	7.9	0.1
August		8.4	8.4	9.4	11.2	4.7	4.6	10.2	6.0	6.6	7.3	-0.7
September		7.7	10.4	9.6	11.5	3.2	6.1	10.5	5.8	7.0	6.3	-0.6
October		8.3	6.3	8.5	10.9	4.4	6.1	10.4	7.0	6.9	6.4	-2.0
November		7.6	6.2	10.0	9.7	5.9	6.1	7.9	6.7	7.6	9.4	-4.2
December		6.9	7.8	10.5	10.1	7.6	4.2	8.1	7.2	7.4	7.6	-3.1

Source This table was prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau Unemployment Insurance claims and payments data was derived from the ETA 5-159 (Employment and Training Administration Claims and Payment Activities) report Trust Fund Growth data was derived from the ETA 2-112 (Employment and Training Administration Unemployment Insurance Financial Transaction Summary) report

Glossary of terms

1.Civilian Labor Force - the number of persons 16 years and older, defined as employed or unemployed, excluding members of the armed forces.

2.Employed - those persons who work for pay or profit during a week or, as unpaid family workers, work 15 hours or more during a week. Also included as employed are those who, although not working, had some job attachment and were not looking for work, including persons temporarily absent from a job due to illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor dispute, whether or not they were in a pay status during their time off.

3.Unemployed - those persons who, for an entire week, did not work at all, were able to work and available for work, and (1) were looking for work or (2) would have looked for work except that (a) they were waiting to return to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) they were waiting to report to a new wage and salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days (and were not in school during the week).

4.Unemployment Rate - the number of unemployed expressed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

5.Residence Data - a count of people by where people live.

6.Establishment Data - a count of jobs by where people work.

7.Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series - to facilitate the evaluation of the labor force, recurrent yearly movements have been isolated and removed using the X-12 ARIMA method of seasonal adjustment. This is the same method used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to seasonally adjust the national labor force series.

8.MSA - Metropolitan Statistical Area - as determined by the Office of Management and Budget. The MSA must have a central city with a population of 50,000 or more.

9.LFA - Labor Force Area as determined by the Research and Analysis Bureau, Montana Department of Labor and Industry, consists of a central city or cities with a population of less than 50,000 and the economically integrated geographical area surrounding it.

10.LWIA - The enactment of the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) of 1998 is the first wholesale reform of the nation's job training system in more than 15 years. Montana's State Workforce Investment Board was created by the Governor in response to this Act and its first task was to certify the local workforce investment areas (LWIA), which are guided by local workforce investment boards (these local boards replaced JTPA's Private Industry Councils). The 2 LWIAs for Montana are known as Rural Concentrated Employment Program, or CEP (Beaverhead, Broadwater, Deer Lodge, Granite, Jefferson, Lewis & Clark, Madison, Meagher, Powell, and Silver Bow counties), and Balance of State (the other 46 counties).

11.BENCHMARKING - is a continuous process of establishing a new set of data which affects the series of estimates through revisions. Once a new benchmark is established, the adjustments to estimates between the new benchmark and the preceding one are carried forward progressively to the current month by use of sample trends. The benchmark is established less frequently (usually once a year) based on sample or secondary data. In the case of employment data, the benchmark is used to establish the level of employment, while the sample is primarily used to measure the month - to - month changes in the level.

12.CES-790 Program - urrent employment statistics survey produces monthly estimates of a wide variety of employment and earnings information for the nation and each state. Because this information comes from a survey of employers, persons who work for 2 different companies would be counted twice. Thus, nonagricultural employment is actually a count of the number of jobs filled, rather than the number of persons employed.

Sources of data

S-1.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). LAUS data (Local Area Unemployment Statistics program) is adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark and is the official BLS approved series that is used to allocate federal funds and determine eligibility for federal assistance programs. This series represents employment and unemployment by place of residence, and is not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series (CES data). LAUS data is calculated for the week that includes the 12th of the month. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestic workers and the self-employed.

S-2.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau. The unadjusted unemployment rate is prepared by the LAUS program in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. The seasonally adjusted rate is an unofficial series, and is provided only for use as a state economic indicator.

S-3.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau from LAUS data. Data for Service Delivery Areas and Labor Force Areas is calculated from the official data series by summing up employment and unemployment for the appropriate counties involved, and calculating an unemployment rate from the summed data for each area.

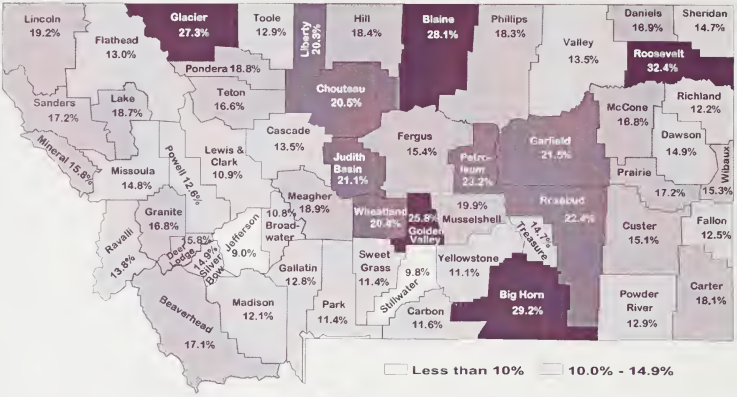
S-4.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data from the CES (Current Employment Statistics) program represents nonagricultural wage and salary employment by place of work, and covers full-time and part-time employees who worked during, or received pay for, the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The data excludes the self-employed, volunteers, unpaid family workers and domestic workers. Persons on sick leave, vacations, or holidays (and being paid for that period by their employer) are considered employed. Payroll and worker hour data is collected for production and related workers in manufacturing industries, nonsupervisory workers in private service-producing industries, and construction workers in construction industries. The earnings figures are "gross" figures—that is, they reflect changes in wage rates, shift differentials and premium pay for overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received, which is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

S-5.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau from a survey of Business Establishments as part of the BLS-790 Program. Information on female employment is computed as a ratio of all employees of the Current Employment Statistics, and is produced for informational purposes only.

S-6.) Tabulations produced by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, and reprinted by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau for informational purposes only. This is a national data series because Montana data is not computed separately.

Percent of Montanans in Poverty by County - 1999

Montana Average: 14.6% U.S. Average: 12.4%



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

Individuals:	14.6%
By age	
Under 18:	18.4%
18 and older:	13.1%
65 and older:	9.1%

Poverty is measured by using 48 income thresholds that vary by household size and age of the householder. A household can be a family household, a single person household, or a nonfamily household that includes unrelated single persons. To determine whether a person is poor, the total income of a person's household is compared with the threshold appropriate for that household. If a total household income is less than the threshold, then every member of that household is considered poor. Poverty statistics do not include institutionalized people, people in military group quarters, people living in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old.

Research & Analysis Bureau ■ Workforce Services Division ■ Montana Dept. of Labor & Industry

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